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p. xxv, n. 1). In E. 686 (and cf. P. 232) αὐός . . . τῷ δέει recalls ξηρὸν ὑπαὶ δείους . . . Ἰφικλῆα (Theocr. xxiv. 61). In P. 673 κειμένην is supported not only by τιθείς (678) but by ἔκεισο (663).

Considering the enormous amount of detail the mechanical part of the book is remarkably well done. The use of "angles" to indicate the supplementary readings is a happy device for preserving an attractive page. Misprints are rare: p. 28, n. 2, "Geffken"; p. 53, n. on 29; p. 68, n. on 171, "σήμεα"; p. 72, text of 206, "ἐπιεικῶς"; p. 75, text of 224, "ἔστιν"; p. 155, n. on 38, "εὔροιο"; p. 169, n. on 201, "ἐν καλῶς"; "complaisance" (p. 136) and "complacence" (p. 138) are waging a Franco-Roman war.

Mr. Capps has very appreciably added to his achievements in the field of the New Comedy. Sound scholarship and the teacher's practical sense have combined to make an edition of Menander that presents material of great value to scholars without impairing the usefulness of the book in the classroom. To somebody—we hardly know to whom—we are indebted for the fact that so much space has been given to the editor for the interpretation of a small amount of text; even the high price of the book can hardly cover the outlay involved. Under these circumstances the undertaking is very gratifying to all who are interested in the encouragement of such intelligent research.

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The Sea Kings of Crete. By JAMES BAIKIE. New York: Macmillan, 1910. Pp. 259; 32 illustrations and a map. \$2.00.

This admirable summary of recent discoveries in Crete will doubtless prove the most popular handbook on the subject. It is better written and is considerably cheaper than Professor Mosso's *The Palaces of Crete*, and its abundant illustrations render it more attractive to the layman than either of the other recent handbooks, viz., Professor Burrows' *The Discoveries in Crete* and Mr. and Mrs. Hawes's *Crete the Forerunner of Greece*. It is, moreover, written with an enthusiasm and rapidity of style that compel the reader's interest.

The first three chapters are entitled "The Legends," "The Homeric Civilization," and "Schliemann and His Work." They are very readable but occupy more space, perhaps, than can well be spared in a book on Crete which contains altogether but eleven chapters. The next two chapters on the Knossos palace describe the results of the excavations as they were obtained year by year. This chronological method together with the author's frequent quotations from Mr. Evans' narratives give to these chapters a really dramatic interest. The writer's enjoyment of the romantic side of Minoan discoveries leads him, however, to champion doubtful theories,

as when (p. 107) he marvels that the cross should have served at so remote an epoch as a religious symbol, adding "the fact of the equal-limbed cross having at so early a date been the object of worship also suggests the reason why the Eastern church has always preferred the Greek form of cross." But the evidence is scarcely sufficient to prove that the cross was a religious symbol, to say nothing of its being an object of worship. The chapter on "Phaistos and Eastern Crete" gives a summary of the excavations at other sites than Knossos. The treatment is very brief, and much of importance is omitted, especially the results of the more recent excavations. Thus Pseira is not even mentioned, nor is the name found on the map. Yet the town laid bare by Mr. Seager on this island is the most picturesque Minoan town found and the results obtained here though published only this summer have several times been summarized in periodicals. Similarly, the work of Mr. Xanthoudides in the Messara plain is not included. A résumé of these more recent discoveries would have been particularly appropriate to a new book on Crete inasmuch as the results of the other excavations have been now so often summarized.

The seventh chapter, on "Crete and Egypt," which profits by the author's familiarity with Egyptian antiquities, gives in concise form the evidence for Egyptian and Cretan synchronisms. The Pulosathu mentioned in the inscriptions of Rameses III are, at the end of the chapter, identified with the Philistines, and since Hebrew tradition brought the Philistines from Kapthor (Keftiu), Goliath thus appears as the last of the Minoans. The author does not entirely reject Professor Petrie's system of dating, but gives his dates in parallel columns with those of the German school, which seems somewhat over-cautious in view of the ceramic evidence from Crete which cannot be made to fit with any system of extended dates. The depth of the neolithic deposit at Knossos is doubtful evidence for putting the beginning of the neolithic era as early as 10,000 B.C., as the author, following the early suggestions of the excavators, implies. Twice the words "three feet per millennium" occur, but surely when people lived in wattled mud huts, any one of which, overthrown in a storm, might leave several inches of mud behind, an accumulation of three feet might be expected in less than a thousand years.

The next chapter, on the Minoan period, is a clear statement of the chronological system which has been worked out by Mr. Evans. It is perhaps time, however, that some changes in these divisions were made. At any rate it might well be suggested first, that very little is known about the Early Minoan I period; that no Middle Minoan II pottery appears in eastern Crete, making it probable that "Kamares" ware is technically not chronologically distinct from that of the preceding period; and lastly that there is little evidence in eastern Crete for distinguishing the Late Minoan I and the Late Minoan II periods.

The last two chapters treat of "Life under the Sea Kings" and "Letters

and Religion," and both give delightful pictures of Minoan life. Flaws may be detected, as e.g., the inconsistency of accepting Mrs. Hawes's theory that the shrine at Gournia was a town shrine when the author holds with Mr. Mackenzie, and rightly I think, that Minoan shrines were private and secluded. But in spite of such ready acceptance of doubtful theories the author accomplishes well his purpose of "offering to the general reader a plain account" of the Cretan discoveries.

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Aus dem griechischen Schulwesen Eudemos von Miletus und Verwandtes. VON ERICH ZIEBARTH. Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1909.

The basis of this extremely interesting and instructive study is a Milesian public document of the end of the third or the beginning of the second century B.C., which Ziebarth was permitted by those in charge of the excavations to publish in advance. Eudemos, a citizen of Miletus, had offered to the city in behalf of himself and his two brothers 10 talents for the education of "free boys," and the document in question is a decree of the people accepting the gift and providing for the expenditure of the income. The fund was to be deposited in the state bank and the income of 6,000 drachmas (interest 10 per cent) was to be expended by the educational authorities in paying the salaries of 8 teachers of whom 4 were to be instructors in athletics, and in providing an annual sacrifice. Thus the fund supplemented the sums that the city no doubt spent on the education of the ephebi and enabled them to institute a system of elementary instruction. One of the three gymnasia uncovered in the course of the excavations has with considerable probability been identified as the building used for the purpose. Appropriate provision was made for honoring the donor by allowing him and his descendants to participate in the religious rites, and a monthly holiday served to keep his memory alive among the boys who profited by his bounty. The teachers were to be selected by the assembly annually. Salaries—30 drachmas for athletic instructors and 40 for the others—were to be paid monthly.

Instructors who wished to accompany their pupils to the games at which they competed were required to obtain permission from the educational authorities and to provide substitutes. The decree which supplements the existing education law (*παιδονομικός νόμος*) is in all probability the work of a special committee of the senate as Ziebarth argues, though the evidence adduced is not entirely conclusive. One is reminded of the frequent use of commissions at Athens for various purposes (cf. Foucart *Bullet. de Corresp. Hellen.* [1880] 225 ff.).

In order to fill out from other sources the picture of the school system of Miletus the author adds three excellent chapters entitled, "Staat und